Garbage and Recycling Program





Jennifer Nguyen Moore Public Works Project Coordinator September 12, 2017

Historical Timeline





- Late 2012
 - Began the discussion during the Solid Waste Management Plan
- October 2014
 - Formally moved forward with organized collection
- November 2014 April 2015
 - Negotiations with seven existing residential Haulers
- February 2015
 - Organized Collections Options Committee (OCOC) formed

Historical Timeline

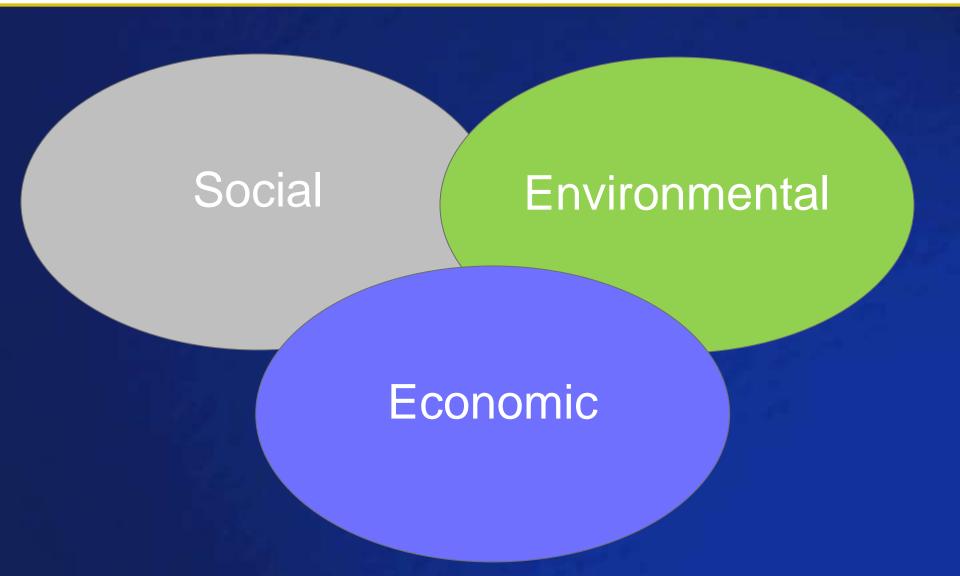




- Spring 2015
 - Acceptable proposal from haulers submitted
- June 1, 2015 Public Hearing
- June 22, 2015 City Council Decision
 - City Council approved moving forward with organized collection
- December 21, 2015 City Council
 - Services Contract Signed
- October 3, 2016
 - Start date of organized collection

City Priorities for Organized Collection





Organized Hauling Priorities GARBAGE AND RECYCLIA



Social

- Provide Access to Solid Waste Services to all Residents
- Reduce Truck Noise and Litter
- Improve Safety



Organized Hauling Priorities GARBAGE AND RECYCLING MINISTON - MINI



Environmental

- Improve Recycling, Composting and Waste Reduction
- Diverting Solid Waste From Landfills
- Reduction of Trucks on the Road
- Enhance Public Education and Awareness

Economic

- Improve Value of Services
- Minimize City Staff Resources Devoted to Solid Waste Administration
- Promote Local Economic Development
- Reduce Road Wear Impacts

Contract details



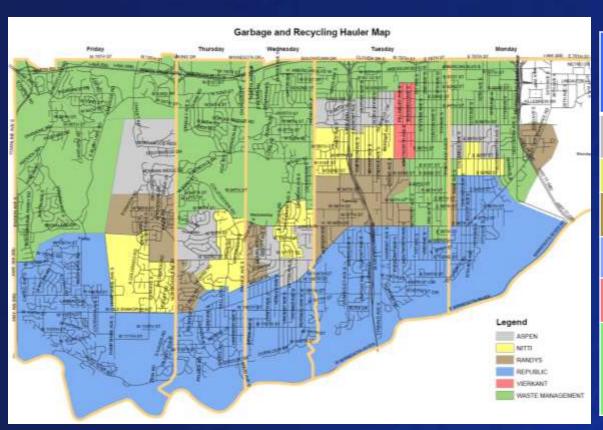


- Hired Foth Consulting
- Followed MN Statute 115A.94
- Consortium model with seven haulers (Bloomington Haulers, LLC)
- Identified hauler market share
- Determine desired scope of services
- Identify collection schedule and hauler zones
- Include liquidated damages
- Five year contract with option to renew

Program Summary







Hauler	# of Accounts	% of accounts served
Aspen	2,168	9.9%
Nitti	2,508	11.48%
Randy's	1,464	6.70%
Republic	7,564	34.63%
Vierkant	298	1.36%
Waste Management	7,842	35.9%

Services Offered





- Serve 22,000 households
- Weekly garbage collection
- Every other week recycling collection
- Yard waste collection (subscription or on call)
- Bulk materials and electronic waste collection
- Organics blue bag program to be determined
- Curbside Cleanup Program
- Door-Step Collection
- Opt out option



Pricing





Garbage size	Recycling Size	Cost Every other Month
Small (35 gal)	Any size	\$31.10
Medium (65 gal)	Any size	\$37.78
Large (95 gal)	Any size	\$44.44

- Inclusive of taxes and fees
- Charged every other month
- Billing handled by City Utility Billing
- 2% increase in rates years 3 and 5 of contract

Pricing Continued





- Yard waste subscription
 - Full subscription (Apr. 15- Nov. 30): \$79.50
 - First year partial season (Aug. 1 Nov. 30): \$49.75
 (Only available to new residents who move in mid-year)
 - On call: \$4 per bag (for non-subscribers)
 - Offered at additional costs
 - Bulk materials and electronic waste
 - Extra collection and return trip fee
 - One additional yard waste container

Implementation Process





- Termination of existing contracts
- Refunds provided to resident from haulers
- Hauler coordinated cart swap
- Internal staff training
- Staffing
 - Public Works staff manage program and high-level customer service issues (1 FTE, 3 temporary FTE)
 - Utility Billing staff manage new customers, billing and customer service (4 FTE)
- Education and communication

Communications





- Bloomington Briefing
- 10% of Households Signed up with E-subscribe (2,211 Subscribers)
- Bloomington Today
- Promotional Videos
- Social Media: Facebook, Twitter, Nextdoor
- Website

Enforcement





- Biweekly Consortium and City meetings
- Liquidated Damages
 - Damages are deducted in payment to Consortium
 - Issued directly to offending Consortium member

Enforcement





Types of Liquidated Damages Issued:

- Not providing information indicating why service is refused
- Not notifying City completion of request within 7 business days
- Not returning containers to original location
- Not complying with cart management
- Not cleaning equipment
- Not collecting materials or coordinating collection within 24 hours of notification
- Missing a block of homes
- Failure to complete 50% or more of pickups within a zone

Challenges of First Year of Implementation





Process

- Contract development
- Interpreting contract details
- Contract and ordinance modifications

Data

- Inaccurate data supplied to City negatively impacted billing for yard waste
- Field auditing and database reconciliation

Operations

- Cart swap process
- Every other week recycling collection

Challenges of First Year of Implementation Continued





Expectations

- Developing relationships with the hauler leadership and customer service staff
- Differing levels of customer service expectations with haulers and City
- Organics program not established
- Accountability
 - Holding haulers accountable with current contract requirements

Challenges of First Year of Implementation





Staff Involvement

- Underestimated challenges of managing a contract with consortium model
- Staffing for customer service
- Still experiencing large volume of calls and customer service follow up
- Limited staffing for program administration resulting in limited time for resident education

Recommendations





Process

- Follow MN Statute 115A.94
- Pursue Request for Proposal option
- Spend time creating contract that works for your needs
- Consider if billing should be handled by hauler or city

Contract Development

- Consider clearly defined "opt out" options or decide if option is necessary
- Establish specific and strict liquidated damages to ensure accountability

Recommendations Cont.





- Contract development cont.
 - Clearly identify all costs
 - Require hauler reporting: i.e. tonnage, service issues
 - Require regular meetings with haulers and annual progress report meetings
- Implementation
 - Designate adequate staff to conduct work
 - Create a comprehensive education and outreach plan to promote program
 - Require detailed plan of cart exchanges





Questions?

Jennifer Nguyen Moore
Public Works Project Coordinator
City of Bloomington
jnguyenmoore@bloomingtonmn.gov
blm.mn/garbage





Tonight's objectives

- Introduce the basics of organics recycling
- Inform the Council of new goals established by Hennepin County related to organics recycling
- Present five options on how to proceed with organics collection





What are organics?

- All food waste
- Non-recyclable paper (not coated with plastic)
 - Paper towels, napkins, and tissues
 - Pizza boxes and paper egg cartons
- Certified compostable products





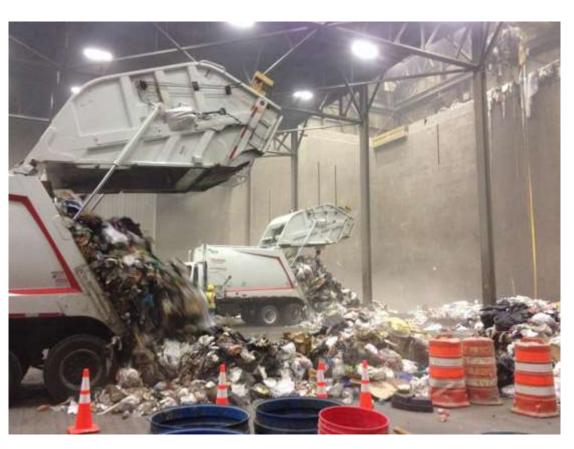




Why should we compost?

- Reduces landfilling
- Reduces greenhouse gas emissions
- Conserves natural resources
- o Protects our air, land, and water
- Prevents pollution
- Improves public health
- Supports the economy

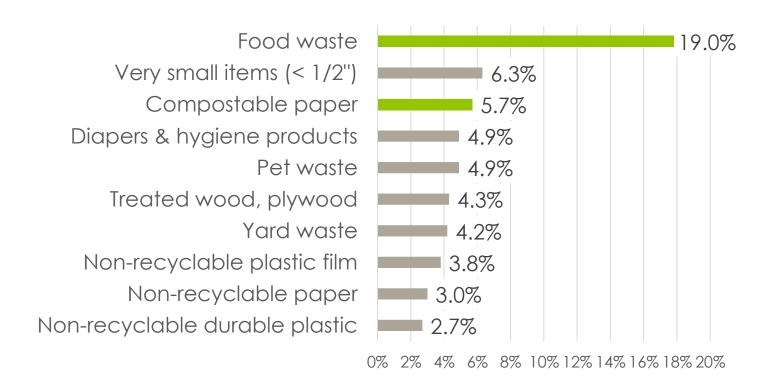
What's left in the trash?



Hennepin County conducted a waste sort study last year



Organics are the most common material in the trash



What happens to it?



It's different from backyard composting



Industrial Composting

- Organics are taken to industrial composting sites
- Heat + water + air + time break things down
- It is sifted for non-organics, ground up, and stacked into piles.
- It sits in piles that are monitored for heat and aerated
- Industrial compost vs backyard compost

What is compost used for?



Shoreline restoration Gardens and golf courses



Erosion control



Benefits to Residents & Businesses

- Significantly reduces trash
- o Creates a valuable resource: compost
- Decreases environmental costs of trash



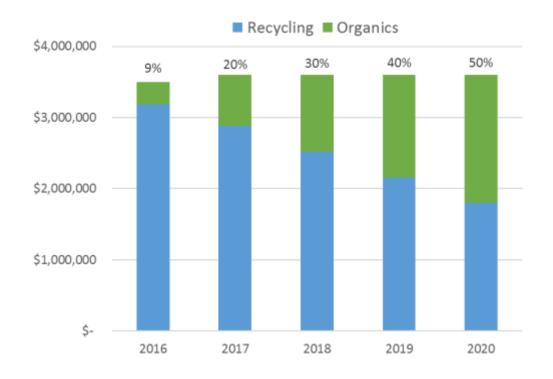


Cities with Citywide Organics

- Minneapolis
- St. Louis Park
- Wayzata
- Medina
- St. Bonifacius
- Medicine Lake
- Osseo
- Maple Plain
- Loretto



Hennepin County is shifting more funds to organics



Organics Collection Options

OPTION 1	Require all haulers to offer organic collection by ordinance.
OPTION 2	Develop a pilot program with the County to offer all haulers an incentive to offer organics collection.
OPTION 3	Establish an organics drop off site(s).
OPTION 4	Organize hauling and require organics collection by contract.
OPTION 5	Do nothing.

OPTION 1: REQUIRE ALL HAULERS TO OFFER ORGANIC COLLECTION BY ORDINANCE.

PROS	 Easy & quick. Helps retain recycling grant funds from County. Low cost to City (City mails out educational materials to residents, County provides the materials). Available to all single-dwelling residents. 	
CONS	 No control of prices. Not available for apartment dwellers. No incentives for users. Potential lawsuits. Collection system could vary between haulers, making it confusing to users. 	
OTHER	 City mails out educational materials to residents. County provides the materials. Organics can be co-collected with trash. 	

OPTION 2: DEVELOP A PILOT PROGRAM WITH THE COUNTY TO OFFER ALL HAULERS AN INCENTIVE TO OFFER ORGANICS COLLECTION.

Leverages County financial support. **PROS** • Helps to retain recycling grant funds from County. No incentives for users. CONS Temporary. Define area served. Requires meeting with haulers. **OTHER** County may provide finished compost to residents.

OPTION 3: ESTABLISH ORGANICS DROP-OFF SITE(S).

PROS	 Leverages County financial support (may provide help with start-up costs). Helps retain recycling grant funds from County. No cost to residents. Less contamination. Provides opportunity for apartment dwellers. Good community introduction to organics collection. One hauler.
CONS	 Participation much less than curbside pickup. City operational costs. Messy.
OTHER	 Consists of a dumpster and service from one hauler. Can be combined with options 1, 2, or 4. Site selection. Multiple sites?



OPTION 4: ORGANIZE HAULING AND REQUIRE ORGANICS COLLECTION BY CONTRACT.

PROS	 Potential lower cost to residents. Higher participation rate. Fewer trucks on streets. Helps to retain recycling grant funds from County. Best environmental choice.
CONS	 Organized opposition. Takes time to accomplish. City cost to administrate contracts.
OTHER	Consider organizing recycling/organics only.

OPTION 5: DO NOTHING

PROS
Least controversial.
CONS
Loss of County recycling funds.
Environmental opportunity cost.

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